The Harper's Perry Inserrection.

We regret the tone in which the partizan journals comment upon the late mad attempt of few f engled men to excite a slave insurrection and civil war. While some of the Administra-tion organs refer to the outbreak as the first fruits of the "irrepressible conflict" docurine taught by the more violent anti-slavery agitators, there are Fepublican organs which unwisely attempt to palliste or excuse the leaders i the Harper's Ferry outrage. They represent waternie Brown," the chief actor in the late bloody drams, as goaded to desperation by his conflicts in Kansas with the "Border Buffiars," and assume that in his attempt to orise a servile war he was only seeking revenge for injuries which he had suffered.

One Surnal in this city even seems to glost ever the terrible warning that Brown has given to the slaveholders of the South, that there is neither peace nor safety for them while they maintain the institution of Slavery. It preaches beldly the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, and by passionate language strives to inflame the public mind. The melign and incendiary spirit of such language as this cannot be mistaken. It

Passion does not reason: but if Brown reasoned and desired to give a public motive to his personal rancors, he probably said to himself that "the slave-drivers had tried to p. t. down freedom in Kanasa by force of arms, and he would try to put down slavery in Virginia by the same means." Thus, the bloody instructions which they taught, return to plague the inventers. They gave, for the first time in the history of the United States, an example of the resort to arms to carry out political rehemes, and, dreadful as the retalaction is which Brown has initiated, must take their share of the responsibility. They must remember that they accustomed men, in their Kanssas forays, to the idea of using arms against political opponents, that by their crimes and outrages they dreve hundreds to madness, and that the feelings of bitterness and revenge thus generated have since rankied in the heart. Brown has made himself an organ of these in a fearfully significant way.

If the spirit which pervades this article—other

propagate incendiary doctrines and give encourgement to service insurrections, the Constitution ceases to be a perfect bond of Union between the States. Those great and wise men who founded this Pepublic formed a system of Government under which each state should have the exclusive management of its own domestic offsirs, and the regulation of its domestic institutions. For nearly three quarters of a century, since the adoption of the Constitution, we have lived as one people, and prospered beyond all human calculation, and there is no limit to our growth and prosperity if we continue to respect and be guided by the principles of com-promise upon which that Constitution is based.

But if State is to be arrayed against Stateif to suit the selfish designs and ambitions of political leaders and their partizans, there is to be a perpetual agitation maintained regarding Slavery, until reason and patrio lam are overborne by prejudice and passion, division and disaster, are the inevitable consequences. Let the press and people, then, without regard to party, frown down all attempts to provoke sections. strife, and to create bitter and irreconcliable enmities between those who should live as

The United States and Switzerland.

DIVVICULTIES have existed for some time between the United States and the Swiss Federation regarding the restrictions imposed in the various Centons upon Jewish citizens of this country. Our Government has, of late, given more attention to the matter, and a Zurich correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus refers to the controversy :--

refers to the controversy:—

The American Minister in Berne, Mr. Tu. S. Fav, has taken an important step in favor of the Jowish citizens of the United States. In order to under stand it fully, I must first refer to the "general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals," confided between the United States and the Bwiss Confederation as early as November 25th, 1856, and ratifed and preclaimed on the 8th of November, 1860. "The first article of that general bonvention says: "The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a fosting of recipred equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatent shall not confict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well federal as state and cantonal, of the contracting parties." Now it is a fact, that "the constitutional or legal provisions on ones of the Cantons of Switzerland restrict in a great measure the rights of nonfies." Now it is a fact, that "the constitutional or legal provisions" of most of the Cantons of Switzer-hand restrict in a great measure the rights of non-chimisans, therefore, the whole non-christian population of the United States is a most excluded from the advantages which the treaty of friendship grants and guarantest to the citizens of the contracting parties. The American Jows, becaming acquisited with these facts, held several meetings and convention on the metter, and set and meases and deputations in regard to it to the President of the United States, requesting him to use all means of diplomacy for the purpose of getting equal rights for American Jews in Switzerland. The administration, of course, became convinced that the Jews were right, and instructed our Ambassador to Switzerland accordingly. So Mr. Fax, on the 8d of December, 1851, applied to the Federal Council—the executive authority of Switzerland—for information at the restrictive laws of the several cantons, and "the reason why they deny equality of rights to some American citizens, which is granted and guarante of to the Swiss in the United States." The answers of the several cantons were transmitted to the American Minister by the Federal Council on the 14th of May, 1858, accompanied by a note informing him that the Swiss Consul in Washington was instructed to request the Government of the United States not to take any further steps in favor of the rights of American Jews in the Swiss cantons. Mr. Fax, in his answer, dated May 20th, notified the Federal Council that he was going to give a reply to the intimatens of the cantons, although the Federal Council that he was going to give a reply to the intimatens of the cantons, although the Federal Council that he was going to give a reply to the intimatens of the cantons, although the Federal Council that he was going to give a reply to the intimatens of the cantons, although the Federal Council that he was going to give a reply to the intimatens of the Cantons, although the Federal Council

Mr. Far, having enumerated all the restrictions, Mr. Far, having enumerated all the restrictions, rice to show that they have no foundation, either in he federal constitution, or in common sense, or in he best interests of the cautons. He shows that riched it of the federal constitution is not restrictive, the same only allowing the cautonal governments to exclude non-Gorstians from political as well as civil rigits, but by no n can binding or compelling them to do so. He further shows that all these reasons brought forth by the several cantonal govern to enduce non-terisitate from political as well as tivil rigit a, but by no nears binding or compelling them to do so. He further shows that all those reasons brought forth by the several cantonal governments against full equality of Jewish and Caristan citizens, are no reasons,—they not being founded on reason, and that the devernment of the United States of America has a right to expect from a sense of justice of the several cantons, a dir in their feelings of politicas towards their sister republic, the full abolition of these restrictive laws injuring a large body of the American citizens, numbering about one-fifth of the whole population of Swizzerland. Some Swizzerland to should here long all these restrictive laws, still exiging in many cantons of the Swizz Confederation, in flat contradiction to the outerwise demogratic constitutions and laws.

Another Instit to our Flug. We took quite seriously an insult to our flag in Paraguan waters, but it seems that the atone-ment we exacted has not sufficiently impressed matching South neighboring South American States with feel-ings of respect. A Buenos Ayres letter says:

ings of respect. A Busines Ayres letter says:

When Mr. Yaven and the U. S. Naval Commander on this station were passing Reacto a few days ago, under the American fisq. Reacto a few days ago, under the American fisq. the vessel was fired upon, though the commanding officer was informed that he was a ming at an unarmed American vessel. The light ship essential to the satety of foreign shipping in entering this harbor, has born carried away as a prize. English vessels have two or three times been unnecessarily detained, contrary to the protects of the commanders. A boy be consing to a Dutch schooner, while waiting on the beach for the Cartain, as he was ordered to de, was arrested by police officers, and in spit of protestations, he was worried with such aword-outs as made it necessary to have him afterwards set: to the hespital on based a nadve man of war. To was only released by the foreign Consul's going on beard and bringing him away.—The only reply of the guardians of the peace was, "thus things happen." ect. A Buenos Ayres letter says:

A recent letter from Florence says : A recent letter from Florence says:

Whereever Garmany appears in his progress thretigh Romangs, he sends an electric spark through the hearts of all the Italian youth. Every one who guage of his harangues is short an uncount, but it is to the purpose. "The priests sud the foreigners," he says, "bave always been and are at the bottom of all our evils. It is time to settle accounts with them, and to make short work of it. Let every one wan counts himself an Italian stand up and follow ma. I have seen both the French and the Austrans face to face more than once. They are oracle traces, both of them, but are no mere than mon, and that we are, too. Their ranks are numerous, but we have a just cause and God on our side. I offer myself as your guide. These who come after me will be at no loss of find where the enemy is."

The News by Telegraph.

Magnetic Telegraph Offices, No. 48 Wall street, and Astor House, main entrance. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Three Days Later Intelligence. Atrival of the Enropa.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office, 21 Wast street]

Sackvills, N. B.. Oct. 19.—The Fure M. Capt. Sarcus, for m Liverisco, Stb ust. arrived at Havinx, at 2 o'clock this morning, and sained themes at 9.8, A. M., for Bost u, where she will be des 1.—navrow

The Kangaroo, Ocean Queen, and Persua, had arrived out.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, and steamer Sumpter, were at St. Vincents, Sept. 23.1.

The following disasters to A menoan ships are reported:—American Congress ran aground near the own's Lighs, in the English Channel; supposed she had been got off and towed to Spithead. The amount of daunage done is not known.

The Cairo, from New York, for Rotterdam, ran sahore on South Pampus, on the 4th, but no particulars have been received.

The Lancaster, from San Prancisco, for Australia, foundered at Malaki, July 10th. The crew were saved.

The steemer Hammonia, from Southampton, for New York, run ashore off Start Point, on the 5th inst. She get off and proceeded without apparent damage.

THE PURIOR COPPERENCES. The Paris Constitutional contains an article by its chief editor, stating that the preliminaries at Yilla Franca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name, or from what source it might come.

France confines herself to proper advices. If followed by them that advice would have insured the property of central Italy, but having in vain offered advice she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. Austria comented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy.

cal opposents, that by their crimes and outrages they dreve hundreds to madness, and that the feelings of bitterness and revenge thus generated have since rankled in the beart. Haows has made himself an organ of these in a fearfully significant way.

If the spirit which pervades this article—other parts of which are more violent than that which we have quoted—prevailed in the free states, we might well despair of the pagetuity of the Union. Whenever public journals and influential members of our great political parties begin to

Baton accepts the responsibility of Admiral Horn's act.

Lord John Ressell's reply virtually approves of the course takin, and says that preparations are being made, in conjunction with the French Government, to enable the forces to support the Floripatentiaries in their instructions.

Col. Baton, in one of his letters, shows the position occupied by Mr. Wann, the American Minister, and expresses the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the conditions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Fekin cantoin nothing off-naive to Chinese pride. Col. Baton expresses more pratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. Wann and Flag-Officer Tarant, and concludes as follows:

Mr. Wann's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see after our unsuccessful attempt at Polhs, that say course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordially and frankly, in the spirit of his declarations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of attisfaction to me that his cencert in our previous proceedings, is a strong argument in favor of the conduct pursued by M. Da Boussolon and myself."

No further change in the Great Eastern programme

No further change in the Great Eastern programms is announced. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances.

A Paris letter of the 5th says:—To-day the funeral rervice was performed over the remains of the late American Minister, Mr. Mason, at the United States Chapel. The Foreign Embassies of Paris were all present, and numerous other persons attended to perform the last sad offices of friendship. The body of the deceased is to be immediately sent to America.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton for the week were about 55,000 bales. Fair and middling qualities were slightly higher on the week, while the inferior qualities continued unsaleable. The market closed firm and steady.

BTATH OF TRADE.—The Manchester reports are unfavorable.

BYSTE OF TRADE.—THE MARKET.—Flour firm, with sales of American 22s 6da27s per barrel. Wheat firm, with a better tone since Tuecday. Corn buoyant, and slightly higher under speculative purchases. Liverson. Phovision Market.—Beef steady, except a slight decline on inferior quality. Pork heavy and American unsaleable. Bacon quiet and nomi-

nal.

The London money market was unchanged. The bullion on the Bank of England, had decreased £27.
tion. A limited business was doing in American securities at previous rates.

THE HARPERS' FERRY REVOLT.

Statement of "Gen." Brown.

NAMES OF THE INSURGENTS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—We have just received the following important intelligence from Harper's the following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry:
Last evening a detachment of marines and some volunteers made a visit to Basswa's house. The first visit was to the school house, and not Basswa's as was stated yesterday. They found a large quantity of b'ankets, boots, shoes, of thes, tonis, and fiften hundred pikes with large blades affixed.

They size du everyer a car, as how containing down. They also discovered a car, as has containing docu-ments throwing much light on the affair. Printed constitutions and by-laws of an organization, slow-ing or indicating ramifications in various States of

ing or indicating ramifications in various States of the Union.

They also found letters from numerous individuals at the North. One from Fam Douglass, somitaining ten dollars from a lady for the cause; also a letter from Gerrer Smith about mensy matters, and a check or draft by him for \$100, endorsed by the cashier of a New York Bank, name not reco lected. All these are in possession of Gowernor Wise. The Governor has issued a proclamation, offering \$1,000 reward for Cook, and a large number of armed men are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

of him.

Our dispatch yesterday incorrectly gave credit to
Messra. Whotenest and Talcott, for repairing the
line to Harper's Ferry, we should have said G. Wartnacce, superinterdent of the Baltimore and Ohio
Radrond telegraph, and H. Keltt, operator at Frederick.

nacos, superinterdent of the Baltimere and Onio Rairoad telegraph, and H. Keltt, operator at Frederick.

C. Ways, operator at Martinsburg, was one of the party who helped to drive the insurgents from the bridge. Seme time yesterday morning, Riley, the line repairer, while tegrating the line between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, was shot at by Capt, Cook, whom he recognized.

The number of killed and wounded in yesterday's coeffict, feets up as follows:—Killed, 6 citizens, and 18 insurgents; wounded, 8 insurgents; prisoners, 8.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 19.—The prisoners, 8.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 19.—The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been settled in this way. The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and mesuwhile the United States authorities are to proceed on the charge of treason. Givernor Wiss said to U. S. District Attorney Our. that he has no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners; that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginian authorities have done with them. Brown is better, and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rested the farm from Dr. Kassation, but he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, Noth and South Carolina, and Candai, he had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred menn; he had two hundred revolvers, two hundred Suskuris rifles, and as thousand spiars; two heleft them at the farm the bad abundance of powder and other eastern time to time from Connecticut and other eastern

left them at the farm; he had abundance of powder and other ammunition; he brought all the arms from time to time from Connecticut and other eastern points to Chambersburg, Ps; they were directed to J. Sarra & Sons, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name; they were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them to the farm. He says he made one mistake, in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming. The names of all the parties on Sunday night, except three white men whom he admits he sent away on as errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government:

WHITES.

WHITES.

Gen'l John Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover.
Capt. OHVER Brown, dead.
Capt. Watson Brown, dead.
Capt. Arron C. Strymens, of Connecticut, wounded badly. He has three ba is, and cannot recover.
Lieut. Enwir Coppie, of Iowa, unburt.
Lieut. A BERT HALLET, of Pennsylvania, dead.
Lieut. Wil. Lanan, of Baine, dead.
Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped.
PHYATES.

PRIVATES. PRIVATES.

STEWART TAYLOR, of Canada, dead.
Chas. P. Tidd, of Malne, dead.
WM. Thomrson, of New York, dead.
Capt. J. HS KADS, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.
Licut. JREMMAH ANDERSON, of Indiana, dead,
With the three whites previously sent off, making
eventeen whites.

REGROES.

DAINGERFIELD, new'y of Ohio, raised in Virginia,

of money being deposited in Bank in New York to the credit of G. Saurn & Sons. It appears to be on' of many, informing him from time to time, as money was received.

mas received.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—The insurgents had adopted the following preamble and constitution:

Providenal Constitution and Ordinances for the People of the United States:

People of the United States:

"PREASME."

Whereas, Slavery, throughout its entire existence
in the United States, is none other than the most
barberous, unprovoked, and unjustifiable war of one
portion of its citizens against another portion, the
only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment,
and topeless servitude or absolute extermination,
in urter dearcard and violation of those eternal and
sel succent traths set forth in our Declaration of Indecender on.

set evicent traths set forth in our Declaration of Independence. We, the citizens of the United States,
and the opposed people, who, by a recent decision
of the Suprema Court, are declared to have no rights
which the write man is bound to respect, together
with all the other people degraded by the laws
thereof, de, for the time being, ordain and establish
for ourselves the fellowing Provisional Constitution
and ordinances, the better to protect our people,
property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

Qualifications for Membership.—All persons of mature age, whether prescribed, oppressed and ensisted ettens, or of proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and caloree the provisional constitution and ordinances of organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully inititled to protection under the agree.

Branches of Government.—The Provisional Government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz.: the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial. ANTIOLE III.

The Legislative.—The Legislative Branch shall be a Congress or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five, nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all the etizens of mature age and of sounc mind connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, unless scoper removed for misconduct or inability, or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a current. ARTICLE IV.

Judicial.—The Judicial Branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four Associate Judges of the said Court, each of them constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in offices until their places have been filled in the same manner by an election of citizens.

Articles XIII. to XXV. provide for the trial of the President and other officers, and members of Congress, the imprachment of Judges, the duties of the President and Vice President and the President and Vice President and the Dutch Court of the President and Vice President, and we can be compacted to the President and Vice President and the President and Vice President and the publishment of crime, Army appointments, salaries, &c., &c. There articles are not of special interest, and are therefore omitted. ARTICLE V.

Treaties of Peace.—Before any treaty of peace shall take effect it shall be signed by the President, Vice President, Commander-in Chief, a majority of the Hoase of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court and a majority of all the general offi-ARTIGLE XXVII.

Duty of the Military.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief and all it e officers and soldier of the army, to afford special protection, when needed, to Compress or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court or any member thereof, to the Frostient, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of War, and to afford general protection to all civil officer or other persons having a right to the same.

ARTIGLE XXVII.

Property —All captured or confiscated property, and all property the produce of the labor of those belonging to this organization, and of their faullies, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and be used for the common benefit, or disposed of for the same object. And any prison, officer or otherwise, who shall improperly retain, secrete, use, or mediessly distrey such property, or property found, captured or confineated, belonging to the enemy, or shall willfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by burn so taken or held, shall be desired guilty of misdem-anor, and on conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

ARTIGLE XXIX.

conviction, shall be punisted accordingly.

Safety or Intelligence Fund.—All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken or confiscated, belongin, to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, lide, use or destroy such money or other article, above named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of their, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly. The Treasurer shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund and its nature.

ARTICLE XXX. The Commander-in-Chief and the Treasury.—
The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the Treasury the money and other property of the fund provided for in Article 29, but his orders hall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general offi-

ARTICLE XXXL Surplus of the Safety or Intelligence Fund.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order boing also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry out the provisions of

Article ...

Priseners.—No person, after having surrendered himself a prisener, and who shall properly demean himself or berself as such, to any officer or private conrected with this organization, shall afterwards conrected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death or be subjected to any corporal punishment without first baving had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of ornelty, disrespect, insult or needless soverity, but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female, connected berewith, at all tmost, and under all circumstances, treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others, as in fear of the Almighty Ged, to whose care and keaping we commit our cause. ABTICLE XXIII.

FIGURE XXIII.

Voluntaries.—All persons who may come forward, and shal voluntarity deliver up slaves, and have their tames regustered on the books of the organization shall, so long as they continue at peace, be entitled to the fallest pre-tection in person and property, though not come ofted with this organization, and shall be trusted as friends, and not merdly as persons neutral.

Then follow articles in regard to non-slaveholding neutrals, property confiscation, described, which is a property confiscation, described, and the partle of honor, the marriage relation, schools, the Sabbath, the right of carrying arms, necessors subject to relative; an article declaring that their purpose is not to overthrow the present system of government, an article requiring every officer to take an oath of office. The constitution was intended to take immediate effect.

Described:

Death of Governl Peter J. Straker. Bomerville, N. J., Oct. 19.—General Peter J.
STEVER died this morning, aged 94 years. He was a Major-General in the Toird division of the No.
Jersée militia, and was the oldest military officer in compulsion in the State. He served in the Legis'attare several times. He was a wag on boy in the Revolution, under General Wayne. The funeral will take along on Priday morning. take place on Friday morning.

Later from Mexico. New Orleans, Oct. 19.—advices from Brownsville to the 8th bave been received. There had been
in further outrag-s committed there. The citizens
have formed themselves into four battalions, waich
perform alternate y guard duty at right.
Advices from Monterey of the 8th uit, state that
Durango in the province of the same name, had been
taken and sacked by a band of robbers, numbering
two hundred. Troops afterwards came to the relief of the town, and succeeded in dispersing the robbers, and killing many of them.
The army at Mouverry has pronounced against
Vidaumsi, who, tegether with Zuazua, had left for
Texas.

Cen. Manquez suffered two defeats on the 10th, near Guada ajara, by the Liberals under Gen. Oga-son. Manquez had sent to Gen. Woll for reinforce-ments. Convention of Evangelical Christians

Chicago, October 19.—'the Convention or the Western Evangelical Christians, opposed to the policy of the American Tract Society, on the subject of Slavery, met in this city yesterday.

The attendance was large, embracing delegates from Ohio, Indians, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnes de Minneseta.

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Rev. HENRY D. KITCHELL, of Michigan,

The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Rev. Hashy D. Kitromall, of Michigan, as Pradical.

A committee was appointed to report business for the action of the convention, who subsequently reported a set of resolutions declaring that the tract segmey is the most vital means for the promotion of the cause of Christ; that the efforts now making in our country to revive the African slave-trade demand renewed testimony from the Church against its abominations; that Evangelical Christianity condemns slaveholding as one of the highest crimes against God and men: that in view of the refusal of the American Tract Society of New York to apply the gospet to the sin of alaveholding, the time has come for the rorganization of the system of tract operations, with a view to meet the present emergencies of our common Christianity.

Addresses were made by the members of the Boston and Cincin at Societies. A strong feeling of opposition to elsavery, and also to the action of the American Tract Society on that subject, pervades the whole assembly. The Convention will probably remain in session for some days.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The pattern shop, and a portion of the steeds attached to the Columbus Machine Manufacturing Company's establishment in this village, were destroyed by fire last night, together with a large quantity of valuable patterns. Loss not yet ascertained.

for fines more than once. They are brave troops, both of them, but are no more than men, and find we are a few for them. But have a fine to fine myself as your guide. These who come after me will be at no loss of find where the ensury is.

The Comptroller has given notice that the water stock of the city, payable in January next, will be paid in advance, on presentation to the Commissioners of the Stoking Funds.

Harring of a Railcoad Depet.

Covernment some time since.

Lawis Laary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Covernment some time since.

Lawis Laary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Covernment some time since.

Lawis Laary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Covernment some time since.

Lawis Laary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Covernment some time since.

Parkerburg, Oct. 19.—The President of the Belimove and Oxio Saircoad Company telegraphs that the fine deput of the North Western Virginia, was destroyed by fire this morning at three missioners of the Stoking Funds.

Richmond, 2ct. 19.—To-day's session of the Episcopal Convention objety, was occupied by discussing a proposition, requesting the House of Bishops, to reconsider their resolution of the last session in relation to the use of books of prayer; but no so

Singular Relationship. A few years since a widower, a Mr. W., with two children, both boys, entered into a matrimo-nial union with a widow, airs, F., having two daughters. In the course of time the husband field, heaving two warms of time the husband daughters. In the citrue of time the husband died, leaving two young children, a little hoy and girl. The eldest son of Mr. W. entered into a matrimonial union with his step-mother, Mrs. W. of course retaining the same name. A child was born, a fine, bouncing little female. This being the state of the case, who can tell the precise relation the parties have with each other? The step-son becomes the step-father to those who by law are his step-sisters, while the step-mother becomes the wife of her step-son. This is plain enough, but what is the exact relationabip of the little base to the elder daughters of Mrs. F.? Can it be a step-sister, when its father, the husband of their own mother, is their step-brother? It would seem so.

the husband of their own mother, is their step-brother? It would seem so.

But the second son of Mr. W. married his step sister, Miss F., and they have been blessed with a couple of children, who would seem to be first cousins to the first offspring of Mrs. W. But how can they be first cousins when Mrs. W. is their grandmother? Or how can they be grand cousins when they never had a grandfather? This seems to be a sore of perplexing riddle that may puzzle a rhiladelphia lawyer to unravel. In all this in-termarriage it will be seen that blood relations have been avoided, and thus the injunctions of the Scriptures have not been violated.—Portland Aryus.

CITY NEWS.

PAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-In a walk through the great display of national genius and art, now on exhibition at the Palace Garden, so much is to be seen, and so many articles of great va risty offered, are worthy particular attention and notice, that the mind of the visitor, on the completion of his tour, fixes with difficulty on any on prominent feature, and presents rather a mass of glittering generalities. Handsome women, with exsended crinolines; gas lights ever threatening total darkness, and again flashing forth a flood of light in obedience to the hand of the electric lighting operator; music from a score of pianos, exhibited by vari our firms, different airs played on each of the instru-ments, by young boarding school misses, anxious to exhibit their captivating charms; machinery moved by steam power, boring, sawing, plaining, pumping, etc.; fancy fences, such as rich men who turn ama-teur farmers always buy; scores of sewing machines clattering notally, and turning out by the dozen, shirt too small even for Onsson and his Court to wear all these things filled in with a background of gutta percha canes, fancy revolvers, model boot jacks and rat traps, fly traps and patent coffee pots make up the scene.

Of the sewing machines, eleven different kinds are

exhibited—Groven & Baken's, Wheelen & Wilson's PIRRIE & LYON'S, LESTER'S, BARTLETT'S, HARRIS', PIRST & PROST'S, BARTHOLF'S, WILCOX & GIRM'. Gast & Gasta, and the Eureka machine. To listen to the exhibitor of any one of these machines for ten minutes, any sane man would be convinced that the particular machine before him having a particular non-ripaing, non-tearing, gross binding, look-up atirch was the only sewing machine in the world; that all others were base imitations, fit only to delude the unwary, and by their utter worthlessness, to place in stronger light the superlority of the machine they vainly strove to imitate. As proof of these propositions the visitors' pockets are stuffed with pieces of cirth, covered with stitches, blue on one side and red on the other, but, as to the unini tiated they all look precisely alike, the information gained from them is necessarily limited. A very at-tractive feature in the great ball, is the splendid disbe a hard task to recount the variety of graphs and types which so beautifully counterfest their origi-nals, but among the finest of them are the twory types of Guzuzt, on Broadway. They are really splendid pictures, and well worthy the high coom

The chromo-lithographic photographs of Holken Broadway, and the elegant India ink portraits of PERDERICES, also on Broadway, are also deserving of particular attention. Each of the galleries mentione also exhibits some beautiful pictures colored in oil.
Sanony, Major & Enary also exhibit some very fine lithographs, and add to the attractions of their dis play by a lithographic press constantly at work print-ing colored bills, labels, etc. Of bedsteads and mat-trasses, there is an almost unlimited exhibition, but The's ingenious arrangement by which a large double bed, which is swung on movable centres, can either be let down for use or shut up behind a pair of glass doors, so as to look like a haudsome bureau. It is very easily managed, and when doing duty as a bu reau, can be made to exhibit a writing deak and several drawers. H. GETT's patent berths, so arranged at pleasure, as to serve as a stationary bedstead or a genious contrivance.

Mr. S. R. Tranill gladdens the epicure's eye with visions of pumpkin pies, custards etc., of hitherto unknown flavor and sweetness, made from his concentrated flour of Bermuda pumpkin. Everybody has heard of concentrated eggs and condensed mik; the addition of these ingredients to this in. valuable essence of pumpkin is said, by those who have tried it, to result in a material far superior to anything else for the manufacture of ples and cakes, Space is sure'y becoming very valuable in this world, when an especial attention is given in every new invertion to economizing it, whether in the form of furniture, as in the bedstead we noticed before, in the curious chairs which perform all manner of functions, in the smallest possible space, in gas cooking stoves, which are supposed to do the work for large hotels in a space not longer than an oldfashioned arm-chair, or in the victuals we eat.

In the yard outside, where the heavy machinery is situated, an important feature to farmers and lum bermen, is PAREHUEST's patent circular saw mill. It is a new invention, which will be reafter be manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works of this city, and is admirably adapted to a vast variety of work. It may be set to cut c'apboards, make lath, saw shingles, boards or fence posts, or to dress lumber of any ordinary size, with the greatest facility. The same machine cuts posts or stanchions, from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, and from 4 to 20 feet in length.

Mr. TREADWRLL exhibits a new kind of brake for railroads, which acts on the rail, instead of on the wheels. The exhibitor of Hown's improved weighing scales has introduced a pleasing novelty. Several young men are stationed at a row of his scales, and all who wish it are carefully we ghed and presented with a card, on which blanks left for the purpos filed up with their weight and the date of the trial. One of Emosson's Caloric Engines is at work in the machine shed. The Buckeye Premium Mower, which has taken thirteen first class prizes, at various fairs and mowing trials, is also on exhibitian, amid a large stock of sgricultural implements, near the music stand. The profile cutting old gentleman has been moved up stairs, where he has constantly

A machine destined to effect a great change in the furniture manufacturing business, especially in the mamental department, is Hostoos's Patent Carv. ing Machine. This machine is so constructed as to out serpentine fluted work, of any desired style or ettern-s kind of work never before done by ma chinery. It is so arranged as to cut four pieces of rood, both fluting and tapering them at the same time. The fluting is dene by means of a cylinder, on which a screw is cut, corresponding with the pattern to be carved. This scre w governs four sets of wheels which turn the posts under the carving knives, and the tapering is done by a pattern block, on which a roller supports the weight of the knife frame. Any form may be given to the cylinder and pattern block and, consequently, any curve or taper desired gives to the work. The machine is calculated to do the work of twenty men easily, and can be built for

about \$250. A curious instrument on exhibition, is the Pho phorus, an invention calculated to benefit the Dea by enabling them to hear sermons, lectures, etc, with perfect case. At the farther end of the long range of pianes, stands a curious looking box covered with wire for protection, and lined with sine. This is the sound concentrating arrangement, and from it words are conducted through a large tube. The intention is to attach laterals to this tube, and when the box i placed near a pulpit or lecturers stand, all the words spoken by the preacher or lecturer are heard at the ends of the laterals. One of these Phonophorus ma chines will be placed in the course of a few days, in first Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., where one of the same now giving universal satisfaction in the lec-

AMERICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION -- In the 6th District, Gao. W. WARNER, and in the 5th, JOHN Suaw, were, last evening, placed in nomination.

TARGET EXCURSION AND DINNER OF THE DEL AVAN MUSQUETERRS.—At an early hour yesterday forencen, the Delavan Musqueteers met on Grand street, near Broadway, and formed into line preparstory for their first grand annual target counsion.

The bestallon was commanded by Major G. B. Mass, and consisted of four companies and a dragoon.

corps. The several Captains were Dragoon o rpe Capt. J. IRVING; Co. A. Capt. S. T. WEDSTER; Co. B. Capt. G. RICH; Co. C. Capt. G. W. MORRIS; Co. D, Capt. J. W. Sriezz. The number of members

was over 400.

The buitalion, after passing in review through the Park, proceeded to the Red House, in Harlem, where the target shooting took place. The committee on prizes were R. C. Downies, D. B. Tarlon, and Capt. A. WARP, and the va'ue of the prizes contested for a late hour in the evening, the return march was taken up, and at half-past seven the battallon reached the Assembly Rooms in Broadway, where a magnificent supper was provided. At eight o'cleck the signal was given for entering the supper-room where five tables, stretched the entire length of the great ball-room, were elegantly furnished for a bountiful repeat. At a raised table across the head of the room, sat Maj. G. B. Hall, as Chairman, Mr. D. E. DELAYAR, on his left, and D. B. TAYLOR on the right.
The table was filled up by J. COURANS, A. V. STOUT,
C. DELAYAR, T. K. DOWNING, R. FRENCH, J. S. GILES, W. D. KENDERT, E. WARD, S. SEOWHELL, H. B. PERKIPS, Aid. TOUMBY, Aid. BOOLE, and others. Over five hundred persons were seated After an bour or more diligent attention to the solids of the repast, the wine was brought on, and the cheering commenced. Cheers were given for Col. meeting was called to order by Maj. Hall, who proposed, as the first toast of the evening, "Col. D. E. DELAVAS," which was drank standing, after three hearty obcers. Col. Dz. Avan replied. He thanked his audience for their interestiand their hearty evidences of it, and remarked that he had not been consulted in the forwation of the company which bore his name if he bad, he might possibly have opposed it, but as it was, he was glad of it; he was proud of them. He noticed his entrance on the responsible duties of his situation, under great difficulties, and said he had made it his great object, and resolve to do his duty; and had he not done so? (cries of "you have, you have.") If he had succeeded in this it was sufficient for him all he wanted was to discharge his duty to the tax payers of the city. Again thanking them for the nor done him, he took his seat, and three more

hearty cheers were given for him. Hon. JOHN COCHEANS followed in a few patriotic remarks. He spoke of the company before him as soldiers and as citizens, in the most complimentary manner. Three cheers were given him at his conclu sion. During his remarks, the judges appointed to award the prizes, Mesers. Ald. Committ, W. WALTE-LARIUS, A. GERRY, Ald. BOOLS, and S. VAN WINKLE were absent from the room. They now returned and reported. The prises, most of which were given by nerchants on Broadway and prominent city officers. were eighty-six in number, ranging in value from \$10 to \$300. Among them were a set of fars presented by Mesers. C. G. Gurrum & Sons, valued at \$120; a silver set, worth \$300, presented by E. Josms & Co.; four gold watches, worth \$150 each, presented by Col. DELAYAN, MAYOF TIEMAND, R. BUSTEED,

ed by Col. DELAVAN, Mayor THEMARS, E. BUSTERD, and A. V. STOUT; and a large amount of jewelry, silver setts, etc., presented by Broadway firms. The Chairman of the Committee announced that 103 members of the corps had not fired at the target, and as thirty prizes would be left after giving one to each of those who struck the target, this remaining thirty would be distributed by lot. The prizes were placed in an adjoining room, and as the judges' award was pronounced, the winner entered the room, and made his choice; the chosen article was then pre-sented to him in public. Mr. C. W. CAMPURLL, winner of the first prise, chose a magnificent gold hunting watch and chain, furnished to the company by Col. DELAVAN. Mr. J. B. O'KESPE chose a set of Mr. T. Ruhr chose a gold lever watch, presented by Mayor Tiemann. J. B. McGuint took a ladies' gold watch. B. Wann chose the \$300 silve he set, and the remainder of the prizes were distributed in like off merrily, and the ceremony of presentation afforded a good opportunity for strong personal compliments, which were freely used, both by presentor and recipient. Hon. J. COCHEANS, A. V. STOUT, and others, did the presentations, and, at a late hour, the festivities were concluded, in the happiest possible

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION MEET ast evening, and made the following nominations Supreme Court_IRANO DATTON. Supremer Court_ JOHN BLOSSON, ERARTO BENF LOT. Common Pleas CHARLES C. KNOTT. Marine Court A. J. Day-SERUCTER Supervisor-JAMES DAVIS.

SALE OF PICTURES.—The sale of the large colection of paintings which composed the private gallary of the late James Ronn, Esq., of New Orleans. was commenced Tuesday night, in the National Academy in Tenth street. "Landscape and Waterfall," and its companion, by Huntington, brought \$140 each ; "Landscape and Cattle," by John Francis VAP BLOMBN, \$250 each; "Arrival of the Diligence," by Ds Mass, \$240; "Four in Hand," by Cast Vas-MPT, \$245; "Holy Family," by ANDERA DEL SARTO, \$125; "Falls of Tivoh" and " Falls of Terni," by Jo-SEPH VERNET, \$345 each; "Defence of Susannah before the Elders," by Ls Baun, \$425; "Anointing the Feet of Christ," (water color), by Louis Cosnow.s, \$740; "Monastery in Madrid," (water color), by Louis Havgurs, \$950; " Christ and St. John with Angels," by Runras & Satder, was bought by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for \$2,000; and Herring's "English Farm Yard" was knocked down to Mr. RIDGELEY for \$1.475. All the more costly paintings once belonged to the collection of JOHETH BOHAPARTS.

THE HORSE TRADE.—The trade in horses constitutes quite an important item in the business of the city. The grand centre of the market is on Twenty-fourth street, between Second and Lexington avenues. More than half the space of two long blocks upon both sides of the street is taken up by the "sale stables " Some of those are kept by those who follow the business of buying and selling; others, and those the largest, are boarding stables, where drovers from the country put up their horses until sold, acting as their own salesmen. There are a considerable num-ber of men who follow this as a regular business, going to the country to buy stock as often as they sell out here. Others have partners in the country, who buy and send in stock as it is required. A few horses are brought in direct from the farm by the owners, who set as their own salesmen, generally more to the profit of some sharp jockey than their own. Others, less green, employ some one to sell their horses on commission. This chass of salesmen will bear watching, as a general thing. The business is quite brisk this fall, though some classes of horses do not sell as high now as they did last Spring. The classes most af-fected are those which furnish the best city work borses, good farm horses, and the poorest class, such

gollery or series of galleries in which American. English, French and German Art, shall each have its separate place. The Dussidorf collection has been secured as a nucleus of the new enterprise. This collection has lately passed into the possession of Mr. Dunny, of Cincinnati. The design of the prejectors of this gallery is to keep every painting on exhibition for a certain length of time, so that the public may have an opportunity to see it, and then

THE Seventh Regiment (National Guaré) and the Seventy-First (American Guard) will parade to-day, on Hamilton Square, for inspection and review—the former at 9 o'clock, and the latter at 9 o'clock

ready collected in this city some \$4,000 for their benevolent object, the evangelization of the destitute portions of Ireland, and that the amount is likely to be much increased. Philadelphia and some other cities will also be visited. The Deputation, however, propose to make but a short stay with us.

MES. OMAR PASHA, who has separated from her husband, has decided to take up her permanent residence in this country, where she hepes to gain eminence in the musical profession, especially as a composer. In Paris, the lady has published several pieces that were successful, and it is well known that much of the military music of the Turkish army is from her pen. The lady is a pupil of Josarn Doni-ZETTI, (a brother of the great compeser,) who was suached to the Sultan's court.

Inquests, Accidents, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—MARGARET FOOLY, a child, 2 years of age, fatally scaled herself on Monday last, at the residence of her parents, No. 400 Madison street, and died on Wednesday morning from the effects of her injuries. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

JOHN SHIPS, as man 60 years of age, died on Wednesday, at the N.Y. Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on the 7th inst., by falling down the hatchway of the ship John Stewart. Corons: JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

ALLEGED TREFT BY SERVANTS.-JOHANNAH ALLEGED THEFT BY SERVANTS, —JORANNAR LITNES and ANS CASDUL, servants, in the employ of M. A. W. BOTOR, of No. 36 West 38th street, were arrested on Wedneedsy, ctarged with stealing \$70 in bank bills, the property of their employer. A porsion of the money was found concealed in the bed room, occupied by the girls, and they were locked up by Justice QUACKERBUSH, to answer the charge.

STABBURG AFFRAY, —MICHABL HORY and JORN HALL, were surveyed on Wedneedsy, charged

JOIN HEALT, were strested on Wednesday, charged with having on the 10th inst., assaulted and stabbed Frank McCannon, who, since the attack, has been confined to his bed, he having received several staba. The prisoners were taken before Justice Quaguanteen, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Quadranries inflicted.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERPFIT
MOSEY.—A young man, named Edwin Fargo, was
arrested, on Wednesday, charged with astempting
to lass a \$5 counterfeit bill on the Rockport Bauk,
Mass. It appeared that he first offered the bill at the
store of John VLIET, No. 83 Warren street, where it
was refused. He then proceeded to the atore of
Brafforn, Cardin & Co., in the same street, where of
Brafforn, Cardin & Co., in the same street, where
he again offered it, and it was again refused. Mr.
VLIET had watched, and saw him enter this stre,
and after he had made a tender of the bill, caused his
arrest. The prisoner had on his person amounce
counterfeit and some broken bank bills. He was
locked up by Justice Cornolly for trial.

BUSGLARY.—On Tuesday night the house of
Mr. REURAN MAPLERING, at Morrisisula, was broken
into and robbed of money and after ware, to the
value of \$500, with which the tneves escaped. Mr.
MAPLESDES had a large Newfoundland dog to protect
his house, but the night previous to the bu glary,
this dog was stolen, and he had his servant girl,
CATHARINE Elos, arrested on suspected on the playing
conspired with the burglar to rob the house by fix steeling the dog. She was taken to Morrisiania to
answer the charge.

MORE ABOUT THE ALLEGED FORGER, RICS.
—Mr. Warren S. Wilker, of No. 8 Facty street,
appeared before Alderman Banty and stated, that or
the 29th of August, he was swindled out of a dozen
patent leather califering, valued at \$77, by a man
amed James G. Rics, who is now confined in the
Tombe on a similar charge, preferr d against hum on
Saurday last, by Mr. E. Godors A. 6-60. This time,

with a card purporting to be issued by J. Dunness.

AN ALLEGRE FORGER ARRESTED.—Officer FITEMAURICS—of the 2d Ward, on Tuesday evening arrested a man named Cararias Cramina, on a charge of passing a counterfest \$5 bill on the Abington Bank, Abington, Mass., at the coyster salcon of Mr. NAHAR Cornwall, at No. 39 Bowery. He was committed to the Tombs. The following is an accurate description of the bogus bill: The figure 5 is on the right side, near the centre, largely executed and bearing the word five. Vignette, the Massachusetts coat of arms; the figure 5 in right, upper and left lower corners, and a medallion bearing a femiliary of the counter of the counter, and the words of the right lower corners, and a medallion bearing a femiliary of the counter, and the words.

FARRES OF A. DUNNAR; Prest.

WARLIER DEMONSTRATION.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the cavalry perton of the Danier.

WARLINE DEMONSTRATION.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the cavalry prition of the Danuer. E. Dm.svan Musetters formed on Grand street, near Broadway, opposite the house of Singer & Co. manufacturers of sewing machines, at which place the captain of the company, James Having, get into manufacturers of sewing machines, at which place the captain of the company, Janus Invited, get into an alterestion with the driver of one of Mosan, dissem & Co. w wagons, which resulted in the pretty severe punis, ment of two of the employees of Messrs. Stoom & Co. by the captain. It is alleged that while the driver Edward Wersin, was engaged in loading his wagon, his horse or team was disturbed by some of the members of the company. He requested them to desist, remarking that they cance hear throwing him out or the wagon, whereupon the captain replied that they cance hear throwing him out or the wagon, whereupon the captain replied that they can be captain replied that they can be captain out. The captain waked to the tead of the steps, where he was met by two or three of the Singer employees. For a short time it was feared that the disturbance would become serious, but fortunity it was suppressed before any persons were badly injured. Subsequently, the forman of Singer & Co. preferred a charge of assaut and battery against Jame Invine, one of the musk etcors, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Beard of Education.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, quite a number of spectators were present, a number of whom were principas of the 4th, 6th and 14th Ward Schools, together with their School Trustees. The School Inspectors of the 18th Ward called the attention of the Board to the dangerous position of the primary school, located in the Lemis Dispensary, in the immediate neighborhood of buildings where steam power is used. Heforred to the Committee, Mr. Warsen reported that the finance cierk had neglected his duties, and on resolution, he was suspended, unto the Finance Committee, to whom the matter was referred, had reported in regard to it. A communication of the executors of the into Swring Grovenson, Esq., was then received, studing that they were now prepared to hand over the bequests, ameuning to \$46.484. This sum is to be used to purchase a library for the Free Academy. A committee was appointed to draw the monies. 4r. GLOVAR offered the resolution, that the President and Clerk be authorized to sign drafts for the psyricut of those teaceers where salaries were withheld for the month of September. Land on the table by a vote of 23 against 13. The Board of Education.

Commissioners of Emigration. The Board met yesterday afternoon, at Castle Garden. The number of emigratts arrived at this port up to the present date, is 64 197, against 65.539 to the same date of last year. Basics in Bank, \$27.466 39. Messrs. Cummines and Camman, the majority of the Committee to whom was referred the application of McDoard and Bancaore, \$\$king privings for the booking of emigrants in Castle Garden, presented a lengthy report, the substance of which was the denial of the application. The report was read and laid over to the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

LEGAL REPORTS-WEDNESDAY. Supreme Court.

Fected are those which furnish the best city work borses, good farm horses, and the poorest class, such as mort of the light Canadian horses. The intermediate grade, averaging from \$125 to \$130 each, used for city railroads and stages, romain about stationary, while good saddle horses and good roadsters, or matches suitable for gentiemen's carriages, are in good demand at as high price as any time within the year. A good, sound, strong work horse, 6 or 7 years old—we rarely hear of any older—will sell for \$125 to \$208, according to his real excellence or good looks. A pair of work horses, if well matched, always sell higher than single ones of the same value otherwises. A good saddle horse will generally find a ready purchaser, ranging from \$125 to \$208. Prices above that are for fancy, or well known value. There are gentlemen's saddle horses in this city, jeinty of them, worth \$205 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with two men in a wagen, will be right \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will be locked the substitute \$200 to \$1.006 each. A good roadster that will get over 19 or 19 miles an hour, with the law, but they doen the property leader that the following the substitute of the sinker will be substituted by a good by \$200 to \$1.000 each. A good for the subst

ton for the Corporation and in opposition,

ton for the Corporation and in opposition. Case still pending.

Her Majesty's money or George Israel Stienhardt vs. John G. Baker and another.—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover nine hundred pounds sterling of the defendants, on the allegation that it belonged to him, and had been deposited for him with the defendants.

It appears that about two years ago, the plaintiff arrived in this country, and had the money in question in his possession. Subsequently, one Levisse outsined the money from the plaintiff in some manner, and then had the plaintiff accepted on a charge of stealing the money in Eugland. The plaintiff also bad Leviss arrested on the charge of stealing if from him. Many examinations were had of the charges, before various magestrates of the City, and finally, after word to that off of the city, and finally, after word to that off of the city, and colored it at the money was properly obtained by the plaintiff and belonged to him.

Meanwille, Leviss pat the money into the hands of one Cohen, win instructions to deposit it to his (Levins') creat. She in the ground timitible money was deposited by C. don to his own cred A, and that they know nothing of the plaintiff in the case.

Before the first witness was examined the Court alporated.

never did purchase, as alleged, the one lours of saip, after the plaint if was examined, it appeared that subsequent to the agreement between the parties—that the plaint if should sail the vossel—the defendant revoked it, and made terms with the plaint if by which he was to sail the vessel for a monthly salety, which the plaint if bad so far agreed to as to accept of his sairy per month, as it became due. This, the Ceurt held entitled the defendant to have the complaint dismissed, which was done.

Court of General Sections.

Peter and Bridget Burns were tried for assemble and battery on Henry Hart, on the 3d of Sept. last.—
The dispute occurred in a tenement house, and had reference to the occuparcy of an apartment. Ownited, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence deferred. Wm. H. Sauly and Louis Grafenstein pleads of guilty to petit larceny, and were each send for 6 mer the to the Penitentiary.

Hugh Donahue was tried on complaint of his wife for assemble was very drunken woman, and that the kill, on the 5th inst. It appears from the testimony that she was a very drunken woman, and that the provocation was gr. at. He was convicted of "assemble with intent to do bodily harm," and was sentenced to the State prison for 2 years. The Court them adjourned for the day.

For Legal Reports, &c., see Third Page.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STREP. Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and Per Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for Children teet hich areatly factitates the process of Toothing, by softening the gume, reducing all inflammation; will ariay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. De-pend upon it, Methers, it will give rest to remeable and relief and bealth to your infants. Perfectly and in all cases. Sold everywhere, Price only 35 combs per

Singer's No. 1 Sewing Machine.....

SMALL CHANGE.—HALF DIMES AND DIMES ean be had at Tan Sun Office, in Five Dollar packages and Three Cent pieces in Three Dollar packages money only received. Pennics in Fifty Cent rolls.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

Boslish Brussels, Tbc., 80:., 90:., per yard; twod Ing.
Carpets, 20:., 30c., 40c., 50c. per yard; Drugges, 50:.;
remnat is of Oil Cloth at Half Price, at Siram Andrews, 50:.

FINELE & LYON'S SAWING MACRINES. Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machine in this mirk a, or money refunding. N. B.—PRIOR ARDUDED TO \$50. No. 573 Broadway. The Last Time, but two, of the famous moral grama. Gut of the Darms, this availage as LARWENT MUSEUM. Best place average as LARWENT places, also, this siternoon.

BARRY'S TRICOPPERSONS
Is the Best and Obespect article for Preceive. Beatrying, Cleaning, Curling, Practice, and Machine, the Blair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggarie. LESTER'S LOCA-SPECE

Equal to any in the market.
Prices \$50 and upwards.
es, 650 Broadway and 100 Be PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMENATIONS With charts and full written description of charts and full written description of charts desired and full written description of charts are charts and charts are charts are charts and charts are chart

GENERAL NOTICES Mothers are Invited

THE FOR' PALL AND WINTER GLOWING,
NOW R. asy at

ROS ERS' & RAYMOMD'S

Stock large, styles novel, numerous and becoming.
Falcy entire for young bys after the latest Paris

Falcy entire for young bys after the latest Paris

patterns Desclin, styles of long and votube' overcoats, under from beavers, branchoths and other
fabrics. Etheod from so braids ruits of every size,
and elegant as if made to order. Every age of boyhood can be filled from our immense assertionest.

Prices are such as every family will approve. All unticles merited at their lowest value in bain figures,
and no deviation therefrom. Parents and Goardinan
and no deviation therefrom. Parents and Goardinan
will plores bear the above facts in mind.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

"Good News."—The Speckers and Sing-ers' association of New York and Brooklyn with hide public temperancements of the section. 6th inci-tive basement of the Probleterian Churea. in 6th sig-tive basement of the Probleterian Churea. in 6th sig-near vid ave; to commence at 75 o'clock, P. M. when the friends of temperance and the public general variance respectively is vited to attend. R. Pallounzis, Probl. J. GLOVER, Sec. The James Isving Guard, of the 20th Ward, ore to make their first ensual Expursion to Res. N. w York, on Yrdav (tomorrow). They have tem: 30 prizes and are receiving smars daily. They will have a ball in the evening, at Menart Ball, Breedway.

Breedway.

Tvo, Sinto and Mesol Resfors will defit
Thurstay, Oct. 90, at Author P. M., sast our of 1900 at and 30 are T. McGORMICK, Captain; G. M.T.
EEWS, See'y; G. MAGUIRE, Treasurer.

Whisters or Mosotrockes ? - My ongresst (cover years established) is the only haves traing that will force the heard to prove as the smoothest first within six weeks from the first application. Price St. It will not six or it with the skin. 10. R. G. GRAHAM, We Massen et, New York. A. O. F. H. B.—The efficers and members of the above are escarsily requested to a meeting to be held at Millima's, our of 29th at and 7th ave, on 7th order evening Oct 20th. Fail to it setted sace as hereto so of importance is as he transacted. By order of JAM'S McORMICE, Fruident, (SODGER TRIMBLE, Sec.).

Holloway's P-lis. Is floored. This opidemic. Caterrah, so fatal during this season of fegs and moist sin ophere, will be sped by re-level by this universal modeline. Manufactory 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 161

Loe Avenue Sabbara Secol Boys' Meetings every Thursday night. Rev. RUPUS W CLARK is exposud to androw the meeting to-night. Doors open at 5%; exercise examinence at 7% o'clock. Artificiance from

POWDERS
TO CURE
Tance Pewdrs are deing weaden, and many are the redemations of the key of the key of the key of the key of the beautiful to th

A. O. H., Long Island.—A General Meeting will be held in Tammany Hall, Brooklyn, or "bage day everine, October 20 to, 8 a clock precisely, for the purpose of making arrangements for our fifth assume ball. By order of PHILLIP OLARS, 6 P. JOHN OPERILLY, G. S. O'F EILLY, G. 8.

Baldwin's Clocking Batablishment. THE LARGEST IN THE CITY. Bufft by Wm, B. Aston, Pag, expressly for the business NO. 70 AND 78 BOWERY.

The largest assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Clething of every variety, taste and style ever of terred, and will be sold less than at any other stere in this city. this city.

240,000 s eved yearly by being off Breadway.

The best arti to that can be had in she world are pleyed in the Custom and other departments of set-bilds here. 1. ADJES, please call and examine Children's Department.

2 2072 Factoria.

Record Assembly District.—At a smooting of the Tammany Hall Assembly Couronien, hald as smoote Hall correct Certer and Part viects or Tuesday evening. Oct 18th. WILLIAM WALLES was commisted. The Concentron, afvening accommisted of three to tender him the nomination, of the Couronie Course of the dis. JAMES DUNPER, at Signal JAMES DONAVAN, See 7.

JAMES G. COOPER, COMMISSIONER OF DREDS. NEW YORK SUN OFFICE.